

ANNUAL REPORT

FURNISHED TO THE

WEDNESFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL

For the Year 1900

BY

ARTHUR HANDS, F.R.A.S.

Medical Officer of Health

WOLVERHAMPTON

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ANNUAL REPORT.

WEDNESFIELD ROAD,

WOLVERHAMPTON,

January 17th, 1901.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I am glad to be able to report to the Council that the development of Wednesfield is proceeding at a good pace. During the last few months the erection of large works by Messrs. Pattison and Gear, Limited, chocolate and sweet manufacturers, has been in progress, and will soon be completed and ready for the employment of several hundred hands. The same firm is already providing a number of houses, and other blocks are to be erected as soon as the street-making through the land near the works is finished. Some twenty-five acres of land belonging to Lord Barnard is also arranged for purchase by an electrical firm to be established in the locality. Another manufacturing concern has

selected the place for the erection of further large works. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of other properties. The explanation of Wednesfield being chosen for various new works is the close proximity of railway accommodation, and also a couple of canal branches, while the land is one of the few places in the Black Country not undermined. In view of a heavy railway traffic soon springing up, of which the Midland Railway Company look for the chief portion, representatives of the London and North-Western and Great Western Railway Companies have been making visits of inspection to the neighbourhood, no doubt with the object of securing an adequate share of the traffic which before long will be available. Increased accommodation will shortly be required, and much will depend upon the action of the respective railway companies whether encouragement will be given to an expansion of trade, or what some fear may be the strangling of new industries by the adoption of prohibitive rates and charges. If the schemes in hand receive the consideration they deserve, Wednesfield may soon become a very busy hive of industry. Since the establishment of the colour works of Messrs. Mander, near the Midland Railway Station, there has been a growth of the business there, and an enlargement of the establishment, and indications are noted that further extensions are probable. In addition, the firm of Messrs. Mander-Hannay has provided works adjoining the canal, and these seem likely to show growth in the future. Another concern which may in a short time be looked forward to as a successful undertaking is the Hollow Rolling Syndicate, Limited, who have taken the

Reliance Tube Works. These are opposite the railway station, and are intended for carrying out what promises to be an important manufacture. The future in store for the parish associated with the ancient Woden is, therefore, highly encouraging. Another matter which appears to have been considered by manufacturers in choosing the neighbourhood for putting down works is the low rates which have hitherto been in force, and with the prospective developments the ratepayers may hope for some assistance by an enlarged revenue. About 36 new houses have been erected during the year.

POPULATION.—It is a rather difficult task to estimate at all correctly the population of such a place as Wednesfield, especially at a time like the present, when there are many fresh additions in the shape of workmen and others employed on the various buildings now in progress. I have estimated the deaths, births, and zymotic rates, on a presumed population of 5,200, but as the decennial census will be taken on March 31st next, we shall then know the exact number of inhabitants in Wednesfield.

BIRTHS.—143 children (68 males and 75 females) were born during the year, which numbers give a birth-rate of 27·5. In 1899 the births numbered 157, and gave a rate of 31·4. The birth-rate seems to be generally declining throughout England at the present time, and in view of the state of things now existing in France, the situation is viewed by some people with a certain degree of apprehension as to the future.

DEATHS.—69 deaths were registered (of which 35 were males, and 34 females) giving a rate of 13·2 per thousand of the population. The deaths include:—1 each from Puerperal Fever, Cirrhosis of Liver, and Diabetes; 3 from Influenza; 2 from Measles; 2 from Diarrhœa; 6 from Phthisis; 4 from Heart Disease; 15 from Chest Affections; 3 from Cancer; 4 from Senile Decay; and 18 from all other diseases.

There were 9 cases in which an inquiry was instituted by the Coroner, as to the cause of death, and the following were the findings of the jury:—Suffocation, 1; Drowning, 1; Run over by train, 1; Inanition, 1; Burns, 1; Fall from a rick, 1; and Convulsions, 3.

A good number of persons attained considerable longevity: the following are some of the ages at which eleven old people died:—75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 89, and 90.

Twenty-one deaths occurred under the age of 1 year; 2 between the ages of 1 and 5 years; 4 between 5 and 15; 4 between 15 and 25; 20 between 25 and 65; and 17 at the age of 65 and upwards.

Forty-five deaths took place in Wednesfield proper; 14 at Wood End; 8 at March End; and 1 at the Scotlands.

Additional particulars will be found by the Council on referring to the Tables A. and B. appended to this Report, and they will find also Table C., prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances.

The following gives in a tabular form the death-rate in previous years, and may serve as a means of comparison:—

1879	..	19·1	1889	..	17·8
1880	..	18·9	1891	..	17·5
1881	..	19·5	1892	..	17·3
1882	..	17·0	1893	..	13·2
1883	..	15·2	1894	..	12·6
1884	..	15·4	1895	..	17·4
1885	..	20·0	1896	..	13·2
1886	..	12·7	1897	..	12·1
1887	..	12·8	1898	..	10·0
1888	..	18·6	1899	..	13·6
		1900	..		13·2

The Council will notice, and no doubt be very gratified, at glancing at the above figures, to see how much more satisfactory the death-rate is now, in comparison with the high rates obtaining in 1879, 1880, and 1881!

ZYMOTIC-RATE.—Eight deaths were attributable to this class of affections, as compared with 13 in 1898, and 10 in 1899: and the former number gives a zymotic-rate of 1·5 per thousand. This rate compares favourably, both with regard to former years and also in respect to the Urban districts of the County, in which the mean-rate is 2·91, while in the large towns it is 2·87. There has been no death during the year from any of the following diseases:—Small-Pox, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Croup, Enteric Fever, or Erysipelas.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Although the mortality among very young children is still very high—being nearly a third of the entire number of deaths at all ages—nevertheless, Wednesfield compares favourably in this respect with many

surrounding places. For every thousand children born in the township, no less a number than 140 die, on an average, before their first year of life, while the mean-rate for the whole of the Urban Districts combined is 179, and for the large towns 181 per thousand. In one district in the County 245 children out of every thousand born, died under the age of one year! There are two things which if the Council could see its way clear to adopt, would doubtless lessen materially this appalling, and preventable loss of life, viz:—

(1) The institution of lectures on the proper feeding and care of infants, as arranged by the County Council, and,

(2) The distribution of leaflets throughout the district dealing with this subject.

NOTIFICATIONS.—17 Notifications were received during the year, and were made up as follows:—Continued Fever, 1; Erysipelas, 7; Scarlatina, 5; and Enteric Fever, 4. With the exception of 2 cases of Erysipelas and 1 of Scarlatina, at Wood End, all the above-mentioned diseases occurred in Wednesfield proper.

The number of notifications for 1900 show a diminution of 3 as compared with the year 1899, in which latter year 20 were received. The Scarlatina cases were generally of a mild type. The whole of them were treated at their own homes, as I found this could be done without much danger with regard to the spread of the disease, so that no case has been sent to the Isolation Hospital from Wednesfield during the year.

The chief matter calling for comment is the increase in

the number of cases of Erysipelas notified ; it seems to point out that there is still room for improvement with regard to obvious nuisances existing in Wednesfield, and I would strongly recommend the Council to give their serious attention to such during the present year ; and I would also suggest that the Council should make Phthisis, Pertusses, and Measles, among the notifiable diseases, in view of their communicability, and also of the many deaths which have occurred in the past.

COTTAGE HOMES.—There has been a marked decrease in the number of sick children treated at the Homes during the year that has just passed away, with a pronounced diminution with regard to diseases of an infectious, or contagious, character. The number of cases of skin affections was much diminished, and there were fewer cases of Tonsillitis and Conjunctivitis, which complaints are usually prevalent in such institutions ; and it is a very gratifying fact, that no death has occurred during the year, when we consider the number of children there are resident in the Homes. No doubt the excellent nursing and attention the sick receive, and the care with which even the slightest ailment calls forth, conduces very much to their recovery ; while the good food, regular exercise, and the fresh air of the country, tends to make them healthy and strong.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—No case from Wednesfield has been treated in this institution during the year.

VACCINATION.—There does not seem nearly so much objection, on the part of the public, now that the operation is performed with calf, instead of with human lymph, as in the

past; but at the same time, there is a very great objection to have more than one, or at most, two marks on the children's arms. In view of this, it cannot be too widely known that vaccination, probably, confers no immunity from the ravages of Small-Pox, unless the operation is done THOROUGHLY and WELL. It is generally believed, by medical men, that one pustule is no protection whatever against this disease.

ROADS.—May I venture to call the attention of the Council to the bad approach, both by way of Hall Street and Well Lane, to the Railway Station? These roads are really not only in a very unsatisfactory condition, but absolutely dangerous on dark nights. In view of the increasing prosperity of Wednesfield, and of the greater use that will be made of these approaches in the future, I would respectfully suggest that the Council should at once take an early opportunity of considering the matter, especially with regard to better lighting of the thoroughfares.

North Street, and the top of Graiseley Lane, are still in a sorry plight in wet weather, and there is only one lamp in the former street, and which only serves to make the gloom more apparent.

NUISANCES FROM MANUFACTORIES.—Many serious complaints were made at the end of the year, with regard to a nuisance presumed to arise from the Mander-Hannay Lead Works, and I made an inspection of one or two gardens where the damage done to vegetation was painful to witness—the plants, and fruit trees, and all green things, appeared as though they had been literally watered with some strong mineral acid. In one of the gardens the damage done was

wide-spread and devastatory. I attended a meeting of the Council, with reference to the matter, and was instructed, in company with the Inspector of Nuisances, to interview the manager of the works, and to make a survey of the manufactory. I may say that Sulphate of Lead is manufactured and sent out in tins, in the form of a white powder, or otherwise ground up with oil to form a paint. The Sulphate is an insoluble salt of Lead, and it can be dredged like flour on the most delicate plant, without in the least hurting it. After a thorough inspection of both the works, and also of the character of the injury caused to vegetation, I formed the opinion that this was due to Sulphurous Acid Gas, and I made particular enquiries as to whether such could possibly be produced in connection with the manufacture of this particular salt of Lead. Professor Hannay admitted that possibly there had been an emission of this gas, in consequence of some error in the manipulation of some valves by the workmen ; but I was informed that this defect had been attended to, and that it was not likely to recur. There have been some loud complaints, also, with regard to noises, in connection with the same works.

WATER-SUPPLY.—I would again urge upon the Council the desirability of providing the inhabitants of The Scotlands with good potable water, as the present supply is inadequate and irregular, and not devoid of absolute danger to those who are compelled to drink it.

SEWERAGE.—The new arrangement appears to be working, so far, satisfactorily, and there are now some 310 houses connected with the sewers.

DISTRICT NURSE.—I would like to emphasise the remarks I made in my last Annual Report with reference to the provision of a District Nurse. I may say, Eßington has recently appointed one; Bloxwich is about doing so; and Heath Town has for some time secured this inestimable advantage for its inhabitants, who receive incalculable benefits, from which, at present, the people of Wednesfield are wholly debarred. It is to be hoped the Council will, either in its individual or private capacity, make an effort in this direction during the year.

ARSENICATED BEER.—At the present time, when the outcry against arsenicated beer is attracting attention, a few notes on possible sources of danger in our homes, quite apart from the national beverage, may be of possible interest. Probably most purchased goods in which glucose is used, or in the manufacture of which copper utensils are employed, will give traces of arsenical salts. Many soils contain arsenic, both naturally, and also artificially, when a dressing composed of “Paris Green” has been spread upon the ground, as a protection against the ravages of insects; vegetables grown on such soils may contain traces of arsenic, and this is most abundant in the seeds of plants thus grown. Potatoes have been known to have some of this poisonous salt of arsenic adhering to their skins when taken from the ground. The greatest danger in domestic circles in connection with this subject is from the use of dirty copper utensils, such as kettles, preserving pans, urns, and the like, as in many cases arsenic is used in preparing the copper alloy used for rolling into sheets for cheap work. Vegetable acids acting on impure copper would dissolve off the surface, and in the making of jams, sweet-meats, and the like, in untinned copper utensils,

there is also considerable danger present. In all utensils used for the preparation of food, mild steel would be far preferable to copper, if kept well tinned; and if not tinned, only iron salts would be produced, and these would be comparatively harmless. In all cases, copper vessels used for cooking purposes should be coated with tin, and kept very clean; while cheap copper goods of this character should be avoided.

Dr. Geo. Reed, Medical Officer for the County, has presented an admirable and exhaustive report to the County Council as to the extent of the outbreak of cases of Peripheral Neuritis, as a consequence of the arsenical contamination of beer; and the report was accompanied by a spot map, showing the incidence of the disease in the various parts of the County. After making enquiries of the medical men practising in our own district, I was enabled to inform Dr. Reed that Wednesfield was free from any case of the kind, but in some parts of the County such cases were very prevalent, especially in Darlaston and the neighbourhood of Lichfield.

In conclusion, the Council is to be congratulated on the signs that Wednesfield is beginning to advance in commercial prosperity, which it is to be hoped will be maintained and extended in the future, and not be seriously impeded by bad trade.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR HANDS,

J. W. STIRK, Esq.,

Medical Officer.

Clerk to the Wednesfield District Council.

P.S.—I am indebted to a special article in the *Express and Star*, for extracts at commencement of Report.

TABLE A.

**Shewing the Deaths Classified according to Diseases,
and Ages, &c.**

At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 5.	5 years and under 15.	15 years and under 25.	25 years and under 65.	65 years and upwards.
69	21	2	4	4	21	17

DEATHS.

				Under 5.	Over 5.
From Puerperal Fever	..	..		0	1
„ Influenza	..	..		0	3
„ Measles	..	..		2	0
„ Senile Decay	..	..		0	4
„ Diarrhœa	..	..		1	1
„ Diabetes	..	..		0	1
„ Phthisis	..	..		0	6
„ Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy				3	12
„ Heart Disease	..	..		0	4
„ Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..		0	1
„ Cancer	..	..		0	3
„ All other Diseases	..	..		12	6
„ Inquests	..	..		5	4
Total				23	46

Deaths 69, equal to a Death-rate of 13·2 per thousand.

Estimated Population, Midsummer 1900, 5,200.

TABLE B.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Continued Fever	..	..	I	Well Lane.
Erysipelas	..	..	7	{ 4 Wednesfield. 3 Wood End.
Scarlatina	..	..	5	{ 4 Wednesfield. 1 Wood End.
Enteric Fever	..	.	4	All in Wednesfield.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**Medical Officer of
Health**
TO THE
Urban District Council
OF
WELLINGBOROUGH.

For the Year 1900.

Wellingborough :

BELLAMY & SONS, PRINTERS, &c., SILVER STREET.

Annual Report.

The Chairman of the Urban District Council.

SIR,

I beg to forward you the Annual Report of the Urban Sanitary District of Wellingborough for the year 1900.

The Population, estimated to the middle of the year was rather more than 20,000, and the number of inhabited houses was 4000.

The Population at the last census in 1891 was 15,068, and the number of inhabited houses 3100.

The Registered Births in 1900 were:—Males, 245; Females, 244; Total, 489.

The Registered number of Deaths were:—Males, 138; Females, 118; Total, 256.

This gives a Birth-rate of 24·45 in the 1000, and a Death-rate of 12·8 in the 1000.

During the last ten years these rates have been as follows:—

			Birth-rate.			Death-rate.
1890	...	...	30·13	...	...	20·6
1891	...	...	30·52	...	...	17·38
1892	...	...	29·37	...	...	16·25
1893	...	...	29·5	...	...	13·6
1894	...	...	26·6	...	...	13·4
1895	...	...	31·8	...	...	14·3
1896	...	...	24·8	...	...	12·7
1897	...	...	27·4	...	...	13·5
1898	...	...	26·98	...	...	11·77
1899	...	...	23·63	...	...	13·73
1900	...	...	24·45	...	...	12·8

The Mean Rates for the Decade are:—Birth-rate, 27·86; Death-rate, 14·53.

During the ten years from 1890 the deaths from the following Zymotic Diseases have been:—Scarlet Fever, 29; Typhoid, 18; Diphtheria, 14; Measles, 62.

The Deaths during the year 1900 were as follows:—

Under One Year:—4 from Measles; 4 Whooping Cough; 1 Croup;

1 Influenza ; 6 Diarrhœa ; 1 Enteritis ; 8 Bronchitis ; 7 Pneumonia ; 12 Premature Birth ; 2 Accidents ; 12 all other causes ; total, 58.

At One Year and under Five:—8 from Measles ; 3 Whooping Cough ; 3 Diphtheria ; 1 Influenza ; 1 Diarrhœa ; 3 Bronchitis ; 3 Pneumonia ; 1 Heart Disease ; 3 all other causes ; total, 26.

At Five Years and under Fifteen:—1 from Scarlet Fever ; 3 Diphtheria ; 1 Croup ; 1 Enteritis ; 2 Phthisis ; 1 Cancer ; 1 Pneumonia ; 1 Heart Disease ; total 14.

At Fifteen Years and under Twenty-five:—1 from Typhoid ; 4 Phthisis ; 2 other Tubercular Diseases ; 1 Pleurisy ; 1 Accident of Parturition ; 1 Heart Disease ; 1 Rheumatic Fever ; total, 11.

At Twenty-five Years and under Sixty-five:—3 from Influenza ; 1 Erysipelas ; 14 Phthisis ; 11 Cancer ; 9 Bronchitis ; 3 Pneumonia ; 5 Cirrhosis of Liver ; 16 Heart Disease ; 16 all other causes ; total, 78.

At Sixty-five Years and Upwards:—3 from Influenza ; 2 Phthisis ; 5 Cancer ; 13 Bronchitis ; 2 Pneumonia ; 2 Cirrhosis of Liver ; 8 Heart Disease ; 1 Accident ; 33 Senile Decay ; total, 69.

Of these Deaths, thirteen were those of people not belonging to the town, and the Death-rate minus these would be 12·1 for the year 1900.

The Deaths from all causes were as follows:—12 from Measles ; 1 Scarlet Fever ; 7 Whooping Cough ; 6 Diphtheria ; 2 Croup ; 1 Enteric ; 8 Epidemic Influenza ; 7 Diarrhœa ; 2 Enteritis ; 1 Erysipelas ; 22 Phthisis ; 2 other Tubercular Diseases ; 17 Cancer ; 33 Bronchitis ; 16 Pneumonia ; 1 Pleurisy ; 7 Cirrhosis of Liver ; 12 Premature Birth ; 1 Accident of Parturition ; 28 Heart Diseases ; 5 Accidents ; 1 Rheumatic Fever ; 33 Senile Decay ; 31 all other causes ; total, 256.

The greater number of Deaths occurred in the South Ward, and the smaller number in the East Ward. It will be noticed that the Death-rate is considerably lower than last year, and is with one exception the lowest during the last eleven years.

I may point out the large number of Deaths from Senile Decay, none being under seventy years of age, and of Children under one year of age, more than half being under six months.

The largest number of Deaths was in the month of January, and the smallest in the months of October and November.

The Death-rate of Infants under one year was 116·56, the lowest during the last eleven years.

There were only 60 notifications of Zymotic Diseases during the year 1900, the smallest number since the year 1891, and were as follows:—Scarlet Fever, 27 ; Diphtheria, 10 ; Typhoid, 7 ; Erysipelas, 16.

The number of fatal cases were :—Scarlet Fever, 1 ; Diphtheria, 6 ; Typhoid, 1 ; Erysipelas, 1 ; total, 9.

It is very gratifying to note the steady and continued decline of the number of Infectious cases for the last ten years, and that with the large increase in the Population.

Erysipelas.—There was a considerable decrease in the number of notifications as compared with last year, there being only 16 and one fatal case. In one instance two notifications were sent in for the same person within two months. The cases were equally distributed all over the town, and throughout the year.

Measles.—There was an outbreak during the months of June and July, but it was of a mild type. I closed the Schools for several weeks, and had them thoroughly disinfected. The Epidemic continued for some time. Of the twelve deaths from measles, all were under five years of age.

Whooping Cough.—Has been prevalent throughout the year, and there were seven deaths, all under five years of age.

Phthisis.—I am glad to say that the number of Deaths from this disease was less than in the previous year, and has been gradually decreasing since 1890. Leaflets issued by the National Association for the prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis have been distributed to the Factories and other places containing instructions as to the best means of mitigating the spread of the disease. It is quite decided that personal hygiene, healthy and sanitary conditions of dwellings, pure air, and sound nourishing food for Children and young persons in Towns who work in Factories and Workshops with impure Gas instead of the Electric Light, is calculated to prevent Disease of a Tuberculous nature when there is any hereditary predisposition in the person's constitution. The atmosphere and dust conveys poisoned germs and microbes, especially the Tubercle Bacilli, so it is absolutely necessary to avoid infection from that source.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia.—These diseases have been the most fatal. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the early part of the year, during which time the East Winds were very prevalent.

There has not been a case of Smallpox notified in the Town during the last seven years.

Scarlet Fever.—It is satisfactory to find the small number of notified cases, of which one only was fatal. Two cases arose from defective drainage, which was remedied, Two from direct infection, Eleven were imported, and in Twelve cases it was impossible to account for the cause of infection, the drains and surroundings being satisfactory. Four of these cases were of an exceedingly mild type.

Diphtheria.—There was a considerable decrease in the number of notified cases, the number in 1899, being twenty-two, and in 1900, Ten. There were six deaths, two in January, two in February, one in March, one in September. Of these ten notified cases, five were from defective drainage, which has since been made sound, one from

living in infected area, three were imported, and one from no apparent cause.

Enteric.—The number of notified cases was seven, being a very considerable decrease on the previous year's returns, viz. :—In 1899, twenty-three, and in 1900, seven. Of these, two were from the insanitary condition of the drains, which have since been satisfactorily improved. In three cases it was difficult to find the cause. Two were imported, one of which was fatal, death occurring after a week's residence in the town.

I have not been able to trace any case arising from impure food, water or milk.

I have visited the Dairies and Milk Shops, and found them in a Sanitary condition.

The Slaughter Houses on Inspection, I have found to be in a satisfactory state.

I have visited the Common Lodging Houses, and found them to be clean and comfortable.

Isolation Hospital.—There were eight cases treated here, all Scarlet Fever. No deaths occurred. The Hospital is used for all Zymotic cases, and is in a very satisfactory and efficient condition. A trained nurse is engaged whenever necessary. There is a trustworthy man and his wife, who reside in the house as caretakers, who do some of the nursing when required.

The Water Supply to the Town is very good, and pure.

There were no prosecutions for the sale of unsound food.

I have visited and examined the Boot and Shoe Factories, and have found them satisfactory. I passed and gave certificates of fitness for employment to 325 Young Persons, Males and Females.

New houses are being built of a good class, and new sewers and drains are carefully made, and inspected. There are in several parts of the Town improvements continually being made in the Sewers, so that the Sewerage is properly carried off, and Ventilation carried out thoroughly. The Irrigation Farm continues in good working order.

The Scavenging of the Town is efficiently conducted, and the new Refuse Destructor is nearly complete, and will shortly be in full work. I consider the condition of the Town from a sanitary point of view, most satisfactory. The accompanying Tables shew that on every return there has been a marked and decided improvement.

I beg to thank Mr. De Key, our Sanitary Inspector, for his valuable work during the year by disinfecting dwellings and rooms, and carrying out necessary improvements.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Wm. WAKE CLARK, M.D.,

Urban Medical Officer of Health.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.				Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1890	15,000	452	30.13	90		301	20.6					
1891	15,068	460	30.52	87		262	17.38					
1892	16,000	470	29.37	61		260	16.25					
1893	16,000	472	29.5	58		219	13.6					
1894	16,000	430	26.6	60		213	13.4					
1895	17,000	483	31.8	78	161.4	244	14.3					
1896	18,000	488	24.8	59	120.9	230	12.7					
1897	18,000	494	27.4	64	129.59	243	13.5					
1898	18,600	502	26.98	68	135.45	219	11.77					
1899	19,300	458	23.63	73	155.02	265	13.73					
Averages for years 1890-1899	168,968	4,709	27.86			2,456	14.53					
1900	20,000	489	24.45	58	116.56	256	12.8	33	13		243	12.1

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water)

Total population at all ages—15,068
Number of inhabited houses—3,100
Average number of persons per house—5

} At Census of 1891.

Table II.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.				2. NORTH WARD.				3. SOUTH WARD.				4. EAST WARD.				5. WEST WARD.				6. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				7.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.				
1890 ...	15,000	452	301	90																								
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Averages of Years 1890 to 1899.	168,968	27·86	14,53																									
1900 ...	20,000	489	256	58	56	14	65	16																				

Table III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1900.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY. (Wellingborough Infectious Hospital in East Ward).						
	At Ages—Years.						North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	5	6	7	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	5	6	7
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.															65 and upwards.
Small-pox ...	...																		
Cholera ...	...																		
Diphtheria ...	10		5	4		1		4	4	2										
Membranous croup ...																				
Erysipelas ...	16			2	1	13	1	6	5	4										
Scarlet fever ...	27		3	16	7	1	4	10	6	7				1	3	2	2			
Typhus fever ...																				
Enteric fever ...	7			1	3	3		3	1	3										
Relapsing fever ...																				
Continued fever ...																				
Puerperal fever ...																				
Plague ...																				
TOTALS ...	60		8	23	11	18	5	23	16	16				1	3	2	2			

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	WARDS.				
								N.	S.	E.	W.	
Small-pox												Work- house
Measles	12	4	8					4	2	1	5	
Scarlet fever	1			1					1			
Whooping-cough	7	4	3					2	4		1	1
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup	6		3	3				1	3	1	1	
Croup	2	1		1					2			
Fever { Typhus												
{ Enteric	1				1			1				
{ Other continued												
Epidemic influenza	8	1	1			3	3	2	1	2	3	
Cholera												
Plague												
Diarrhœa (<i>see Notes</i>	7	6	1					1	3	2	1	
Enteritis <i>do.</i> [<i>opposite</i>)	2	1		1				1			1	
Puerperal fever												
Erysipelas	1					1			1			
Other septic diseases												
Phthisis	22			2	4	14	2	5	6	2	6	3
Other tubercular dis- eases	2				2			1			1	
Cancer, malignant dis- ease	17			1		11	5	4	5	3	4	1
Bronchitis	33	8	3			9	13	3	5	9	11	5
Pneumonia	16	7	3	1		3	2	5	2	5	3	Cot. H. 1
Pleurisy	1				1			1				
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs												
Alcoholism }												
Cirrhosis of liver }	7					5	2	1	3		3	
Venereal diseases												
Premature birth	12	12						2	1	3	6	
Diseases and accidents of parturition	1				1				1			Work- house
Heart diseases	28		1	2	1	16	8	10	5	3	2	8
Accidents	5	2		2			1	1	3	1		
Suicides												
Rheumatic Fever	1				1						1	
Senile decay	33						33	3	7	5	4	14
All other causes	31	12	3			16		8	11	6	5	
All causes	256	58	26	14	11	78	69	56	65	44	58	33

NOTES.—(a) The deaths of residents occurring beyond the limits of the district are to be included in this table, and deaths of non-residents occurring in the district are to be excluded. See note on Table I. as to meaning of “Residents” and “Non-residents.”

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars, and, in addition, to be classified under “Public Institutions.”

(c) Under the heading of “Diarrhœa” are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;

Zymotic enteritis;

Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;

Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;

Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera.)

Under the heading of “Enteritis” are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained from enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term “Diarrhœa.”

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

Wm. WAKE CLARK, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Feb. 19th, 1901.

